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receive from the Executors of the late Mrs. Stott the amount of her legacy to this Institution, and to execute the necessary bonds on payment of the same.

April 1st.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Dr. Morton read a letter addressed to him, from Dr. Alfred T. King, dated Greensburg, Pa., March 17, 1851, on the subject of the anatomy and functions of the brain in the inferior animals.

Dr. Morton, referring to the crania deposited by him this evening, stated that the cranium of the mummy recently dissected by Mr. Gliddon was that of a female, and an Egyptian in every respect. An attempt had been made to preserve all the bones, but upon some of them having been wetted, they were entirely converted into a clay-like mass; the cranium had, however, escaped. One of the Tapajos Indian crania was curiously embalmed, in a manner peculiar to these people, who place several together in jars: the eyes are singularly represented, and the skull presents the peculiar roundness of the posterior portion which is common to this race. The cranium of the Guayacuru (a young female) was interesting from the great rarity of these crania.

The following, offered by Dr. Elwyn, was adopted:—

Whereas, Mr. George Ord has kindly consented, at the request of members of the Academy, to place at its disposal a portrait of himself now in his possession:

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be directed to correspond with Mr. Ord on the subject, and to signify to him the gratification it would afford the Society to receive the portrait.

April 8th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Dr. Leidy exhibited three fragments of the inferior maxilla of a gigantic species of Palæotherium, to which in the last number of the Proceedings he had given the name P. Proutii, in honor of Dr. Hiram A. Prout, of St. Louis. By the latter gentleman they had been obligingly lent to him through Prof. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution. One of them had been described by Dr. Prout in Silliman's Journal, the others had been since obtained. Two of the fragments apparently belonged to the same individual, viz: that described by Dr. Prout being a portion of the left ramus, containing the seventh molar tooth nearly entire and the preceding teeth much mutilated; and a part of the right ramus extending back to the angle containing three posterior molars mutilated. They correspond closely in appearance, age, and size. The third fragment is a much mutilated posterior molar of the right side, rather larger than the corresponding tooth of the above specimens. The posterior molar measures antero-posteriorly 4½ inches, the sixth molar 3½, and the fifth molar has been about 3¼ inches. The angle of the jaw is eight inches behind the posterior molar. The lower jaw has been full two and a half feet long, and belonged to an animal three times the size of the Palæotherium magnum of Cuvier.

Prof. Baird has also sent three fossil Tortoises from the same locality, one of which Dr. Leidy believed to be a new genus.

Mr. Lea stated that he had examined the fossil bones of a *reptilian quadruped*, which Dr. J. Y. Shelley had sent to the Academy in Nov., 1847, from Upper Milford, Lehigh Co., Pa., on Hossac's Creek, a tributary to the Perkiomen. The notice of Dr. Shelley's donation, published in No. 7, Vol. 5, of the Proceedings, as part of the Annual Report of the Recording Secretary, had not met Mr. Lea's view until within a few days, it being there remarked, that these remains were from a formation probably anterior to coal.

The great interest which attaches to all these sauroid remains, induced Mr. Lea to examine the specimens in the Cabinet of the Academy, when he was perfectly satisfied, by the lithological characters of the matrix, and by the geographical position of the locality, that the epoch of the existence of this reptilian quadruped had been misapprehended. The matrix was found to be *carbonate of lime*, in the form of a conglomerate, and the locality near to the range of the trappean hills, known as the "Conewago Hills" in Pennsylvania, and as the Blue Mountains in Virginia. On the south of these intruded rocks, lies the formation known by the geologists of the United States, generally, as the *New Red Sandstone*, although Elie de Beaumont, and Dr. Jackson, of Boston, are not of the opinion that it is the equivalent of the Trias or upper new red sandstone, or the Permium or lower new red sandstone of Europe. Certain it is, however, that this red sandstone formation, which stretches in a long and narrow band from South Carolina to the Connecticut river, and exists probably at Truro, in Nova Scotia, sometimes with considerable interruptions, has been found to contain the *foot prints* of numerous genera and species of birds, and of reptiles, as well as a large number of fishes. These have been chiefly observed on the Connecticut river. But until now there had not been found in this formation in the United States, so far as he knew, any *bones* of the animals which then inhabited its shores. It is well ascertained, that this calcareous conglomerate forms the upper portion of the so-called new red sandstone formation, and lies on its northern border, appearing at various points: in the N. E. part of New Jersey at Pompton, westwardly at Germantown in the same State, and it is found crossing the Delaware at Spring Mills, about 15 miles below Easton. It is recognized at the locality where these bones were found, in the S. E. corner of Lehigh county, and in the same line south-westward, below Reading, about one mile, where it exists in very large masses, the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad making a deep cut through it. It there exhibits its structure as a very coarse calcareous conglomerate of various colors. In the same direction it is found on the Potomac river, and is known there as the Potomac marble, of which the columns of the Halls of Congress are made.

Mr. Lea remarked that it was greatly to be regretted, that all the bones of this specimen had not been obtained, but it was due to Dr. Shelley to say that he arrested from destruction and handed over to scientific investigation, with a promptness that does him credit, what remained to be obtained. The rocks had been taken out for the purpose of making the bed of a turnpike road, and the bones now in possession of the Academy consist of several vertebræ, parts of ribs and two imperfect teeth, which certainly place this animal among the *Saurians.*

To these remains, so fortunately preserved, Mr. Lea proposes to give a mature examination, and the Curators have placed them under his charge for that purpose. When prepared, a description and figures of the important portions of these bones will be submitted by him for publication in the Journal of the Academy.

Mr. Lea thought it better to adopt a specific name without delay, but deemed it advisable to postpone a generic one, until a further examination shall prove the diagnosis, and then apply a descriptive one. He proposes *Pennsylvanicus* as the specific name.

On leave granted, a memorial to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the completion and publication of the final report of the Geological Survey of the State, was presented and read. On motion, the same was adopted, and a copy signed by the officers of the Academy was ordered to be transmitted to the Legislature now in session.

April 15*th.*

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Royal Leopoldine Carolinian Academy of Naturalists, dated Breslau, Jan. 21st, 1851, acknowledging the receipt of late Nos. of the Proceedings.

A letter was read from J. S. Gossler, Esq., dated Harrisburg, April 11th, 1851, acknowledging the receipt of the memorial addressed to the Legislature by the Academy on the subject of the State Geological Survey; also another from the same, dated April 12th, 1851, announcing the passage of the law by both Houses authorizing the publication of the Report.

Dr. Leidy presented, for the inspection of the members, a fossil Tortoise from Nebraska Territory, received through Prof. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution. The specimen consisted of four-fifths of the carapace and plastron, the former considerably crushed. In general form it is like the genus Emys. It has been about 7 inches in length, and about 5¾ in breadth ; its height is about 2¾ inches. An interval of one-eighth of an inch between the costal and marginal plates has been filled with cartilage. The union in the middle line of the sternum from behind to the ento-sternal bone has also been cartilaginous. The outer extremities of the costal plates are alternately broad and narrow as in Testudo. The most remarkable peculiarity of the animal has been the possession of four accessory bones, which do not exist in other genera. These bones give additional support to the carapace. Two are placed anterior to the attachment of the sternum to the marginal plates, and two posterior. The anterior are nearly straight